REVISED COMPACT OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

AMENDED COVENANT PRESENTED TO PLENARY SESSION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Numerous Changes Have Been Made In Instrument as Originally Presented.—Original Members Are Nations Which Declared War On Germany.

Washington.-The state department has made public the text of the revised covenant of the league of nations, presented to the plenary session of be peace conference at Paris. The text follows, with parenthetical insertions showing changes made in the covenant as originally drafted and made public:

Covenant of League of Nations order to promote international coopera-and to achieve international peace and

tion and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings or an ireary onigations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the igh contracting parties agree to this cover ant of the league of nations.

(In the original preamble the last senence read, "adopt this constitution" instead of "agree to this covenant.")

Membership of League.

Membership of League.

ARTICLE I—The original members of the lengue of nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other cates named in the annex as shall accede thout reservation to this covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the league. her members of the league.

Any fully self-governing state, domain or

Any fully self-governing state, domain or colony not named in the annex, may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military and naval forces and remarked.

May Withdraw After Two Years.

Any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

(This article is new, embodying with alterations and additions the old Article VII.

ations and additions the old Article VII.

It provides more specifically the method of
admitting new members and adds the entirely
new paragraph providing for withdrawal
from the league. No mention of withdrawal
was made in the original document.)

ARTICLE II—The action of the league under this covenant shall be effective through
the instrumentality of an assembly and of
a council, with negronant spectralizate.

the instrumentality of an assembly and of a council, with permanents-secretariat.

(Originally this was a part of Article I. It gives the name "Assembly" to the gathering of representatives of the members of the league, formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

ARTICLE III—The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the

assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require, at the scat of the league, or at such other place as may be deefted upon.

The assembly may deal at its meetings with matter within the sphere of action

league or affecting the peace of the of the league shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives

(This embodies parts of the original Articles I. If and III with only minor changes. It refers to "members of the league" where the term "high contracting parties" originally was used and this change is followed throughout the revised deaft.) out the revised draft.)

Makeup of New Council

ARTICLE IV.—The council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the league shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointto time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the

members of the league whose representatives shall always be members of the council; the council with like approval may increase the number of members of the league to be selected by the assembly for representation

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the

vague or affecting the peace of the world Any member of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the league.

At meetings of the council, each member

the league represented on the council shall and may have not more than representative.
his embodies that part of the original

Article III designating the original members of the council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership of the council

Agreement of All Required.

ARTICLE V.—Except where otherwise ex-pressly provided in this covenant, decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council shall require the agreement of all

the members of the league represented at the matters of procedure at meetings of All matters of procedure as meeting the assembly or of the council, the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the league representation.

sented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the assembly and the first meeting of the council shall be summoned by the president of the United States

(The first paragraph, requiring unanimous agreement in both assembly and council except where otherwise provided, is new. The other two paragraphs originally were included in Article IV.)

Duties of Secretariat

ARTICLE VI-The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise a secretary-general and such secretaries and staff as

may be required.

The first secretary-general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary-general shall be appointed by the council, with the approval of the majority of secretaries and staff of the secretariat

nall be appointed by the secretary-general, ith the approval of the council.

The secretary-general shall act in that apacity at all meetings of the assembly and

of the council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

(This replaces the original Article V. In the original the appointment of the first secretary-general was left to the council, and approval of the majority of the assembly was not required for subsequent appointments.

elsewhere.

All positions under, or in connection with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the league and officials of the league, when engaged in the business of the league, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

inviolable.

(Embodying parts of the old Articles V and VI, this article names Geneva instead of leaving the seat of the league to be chosen later, and adds the provision for changing the seat in the future. The paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is

Reduction of Military Porces. Reduction of Military Forces.

ARTICLE VIII—The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsiders. Such plans shall be subject to reconsidera-tion and revision at least every ten years. After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, limits of arma-ments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council. The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of muni-tions and implements of war is onen to grave

tions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture the muni-tions and implements of war necessary for

their safety.

The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their mili-tary and naval programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable

of such of their industries as are unique to warlike purposes.

(This covers the ground of the original Article VIII, but is rewritten to make it Article VIII, but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament reduction plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become affecting they become

be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.)

ARTICLE IX— A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of Articles I and VIII, and on military and naval questions generally.

(Unchanged, except for the insertion of the words "Article I.")

ARTICLE X.—The members of the league

ARTICLE X.—The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

(Virtually understand

be fulfilled.

(Virtually unchanged.)

ARTICLE XI.—Any war or threat of war.

whether immediately affecting any of the
members of the league or not, is hereby declared, a matter of concern to the whole
league, and the league shall take any action
that may be deemed wise and effectual to
safeguard the peace of nations. In case any
such emergency should arise. such emergency should arise, the secretary general shall, on the request of any member of the league, forthwith summon a meeting

of the league, forthwing the council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly or of the council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb either the peace or the good understance whether the peace or the good understance whether the peace or the good understance whether the peace or the good understance. disturb either the peace or the good under-standing between nations upon which peace epends.
(In the original it was provided that the

"high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action," etc., where the revised draft reads "the league shall take any action,"

etc.)
ARTICLE XII.—The members of the league ARTICLE XII. The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council.

Provisions for Arbiters' Award. In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the

shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged, except that some provisions of the original are eliminated for

inclusion of other articles.)

ARTICLE XIII.—The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by di-plomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is ferred to shall be the court agreed on the parties to the dispute or stipulated in a

convention existing between them. The members of the league agree that they The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

(Only minor changes in language)
ARTICLE XIV.—The council shall formulate
and submit to the members of the league for
adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice court shall be competent to hear and deter-mine any dispute of an international char-acter which the parties thereto submit to it. court may also give any advisory opin-

in upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly. (Unchanged, except for the addition of the ARTICLE XV - If there should arise be- enant. tween members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not sub-mitted to arbitration as above, the members

of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Notice of Grievance.

Any party to the dispute may effect such ubmission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case, all the relevant facts and papers: the council may forthwith direct the publication council may forthwith direct the publication

ions of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

of right and justice. If the dispute between the parties is claimed If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by interna-tional law is solely within the domestic juris-diction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

Refer Disputes to Assembly The council may in any case under this

article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the previsions of this article and of Article XII. relating to the action and powers of the council, shall apply to the action and powers of the casembly, provided that report made by the assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the council and of a majority of the other members of the league, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

(The paragraph specifically excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the council is new. In the last sentence, the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, it is new, in the last sentence, the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, it is new, in the last sentence, it is never the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, it is never to the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, it is never to the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, it is never to the words "if it is new, in the last sentence, it is never to the words "if it is never to the words words words wor

(The paragraph specifical) from action by the council is new. In the last sentence, the words "if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the league represented on the council," etc., have been

When Member Disregards Covenant.

When Member Disregards Covenant.

ARTICLE XVI.—Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII, XIII or XV it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking member of the league and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

it shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the

The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the league which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league which has violated any covenant of the league may be declared to be no longer a member of the league by a vote of the council concurred in by the representatives of all the other members of the league represented thereon.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

Disputes Arising With Non-Member. ARTICLE XVII—In the event of a dispute between a member of the league and a state which is not a member of the league, or be-tween states not members of the league, the tween states not members of the league, the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provision of Articles XII to XVI, inclusive, shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the council.

Upon such invitation being given, the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the league, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action. If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of memvited, refuse to accept the obligations of mem bership in the league for the purposes of such dispute, the council may take such measures and make such recommedations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ternational engagement entered into hence-forth by any member of the league sh forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall, as soon as possible, be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so (Same as original Article XXIII.)

Provision for Treaty Reserve. ARTICLE XIX-The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. (Virtually the same as original Article

ARTICLE XX.—The members of the league severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake they will not hereafter enter into any en gagements inconsistent with the terms thereof In case members of the league shall, be fore becoming a member of the league, have fore becoming a member of the league, included the undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Monroe Doctrine Safeguarded.

ARTICLE XXI.—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of in-ternational engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings, like the Monroe dectrine, for securing the main-

Virtually the same as original Article

territories which, as a consequence of that war, have ceased to be under the so-ereignty of the states which formerly go-erned them, and which are inhabited by peple not yet able to stand by themselves ur the strenuous conditions of the mode world, there should be applied the princi-that the well-being and development of su peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of trust should be embodied in this co

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be intrusted to advanced nations who, by reasons of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

Mandatory Clauses in Covenant. The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other

similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as indethereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made giving such facts and explanations regarding the such facts and explanations regarding the such terms of settlement thereof dispute and such terms of settlement thereof as the council may down appropriate, as the council may down appropriate, as the council of the manual consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Council of the mandatory.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the league represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same. If a report by the ions regarding the same. If a report by the ions regarding the same. If a report by the ions regarding the same. If a report by the ions regarding the same. If a report by the ions regarding the same is the representatives bers thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, of one or more of the parties to the dispute, of one or more of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report. the nations for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trace and commerce of other members of the league. Degrees of Mandate Scope.

Degrees of Mandate Scope.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilisation or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its the mandatory as integral portions of its territory subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population. In every case of mandate, the mandatory shall render to the council an an-nual report in reference to the territory com-mitted to its charge.

be exercised by the ma

istration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandators.

(This is the original Article XIX, virtually, except for the insertion of the words "and who are willing to accept" in describing nations to be given mandatories.)

ARTICLE XXIII—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon the members of the league (A) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations: (B) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control (C) will intrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements Labor Clause. (C) will intrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic jn opium and other dangerous drugs; (D) will intrust the league with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is agreesary in the common interest; (E) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be in mind; (F) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

(This replaces the original Article XX, and

(This replaces the original Article XX, and embod es parts of the original Articles XVIII and XXI. It eliminates a specific provision formerly made for a bureau of labor and adds the clauses (B) and (C).

Other Covenant Clause Defined. ARTICLE XXIV.—There shall be placed under the direction of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus ansulation of matter and the state of the parties to such treaties consent. all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the

In all matters of international interest which In all matters of international interest wh are regulated by general conventions, which are not placed under the control international bureaus or commissions, the s retariat of the league shall, subject to consent of the council and if desired by parties, collect and distribute all relevant formation and shall render any other ass

formation and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable. The council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat, the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the league.

(Same as Article XXII in the original with the matter after the first sentence added.)

ARTICLE XXV.—The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

(Entirely new.)

Final Article in Covenant.

Final Article in Covenant.

Final Article in Covenant.

ARTICLE XXVI.— Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the league whose representatives compose the council and by a majority of the members of the league whose representatives compose the assembly.

Such amerdments shall not bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league.

Same as the original, except that a ma-jority of the league, instead of three-fourths, is required for ratification of amendments, with the last sentence added.) e a member of the league.

Annex to the Covenant. Original members of the league

nations:
Signatories of the treaty of peace.
United States of America, Belgum, Bolivia,
Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia,
South Africa, New South Wales, India, China. Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia,

Siam, Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the covenant.

Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia,
Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Vene-

zuela.

2. First secretary general of the league of nations (blank).

(The annex was not published with the original draft of the covenant.)

COIN TOOK FANCY OF ARABS

Austrian Maria Theresa Dollar Has Long Been the Principal Money of That Region.

The only coin in general circulation in Abyssinia is the Austrian Maria Theresa dollar, of silver. It is also the principal money in Arabia, and the story of its introduction in those regions and all the neighborhood of the Red sea is quite interesting.

More than a century ago trading Arabs got hold of some of these dollars and found the effigy of the queen (which they bore on one side, the reverse showing the Austrian double eagle) so attractive that they sought to obtain more of them, for sale as jewelry. Later on they became highly popular as a medium of exchange in mercantile transactions in Arabia; and when at intervals the Turkish government prohibited their importation a large and profitable business was done in smuggling them through

Aden and other seaports. They are all dated 1780, being even now minted from replicas of the original die, which is of rather crude workmanship. Any change would not be understood by the Arabs and Abyssinians and would render them

less acceptable. Bankers and merchants in the Red sea region import the Maria Theresa dollars in bulk from Trieste, selling them at a good profit or exchanging them for native merchandise. They are somewhat larger than our sliver dollars, but weigh less than an ounce and are only a little over four-fifths

Josephus.

Flavius Josephus, the most celebrated of Jewish historians, was born at Jerusalem in 37. As a mark of gratitude for favors, he assumed the family name, Flavius, of the Roman emperor Vespasian. The date of his death is unknown. His most important works are "History of the Jewish War," "The Antiquities of the Jews;" two treatises, "Against Apion of Alexandria" and "A Discourse on the Martyrdom of the Maccabees," and an account of his

Couldn't Risk It.

A good story is told of General Glascock of Georgia. When the latter was, 70 years ago, elected a representative, a friend asked: "General, may I introduce you to Henry Clay? "No, sir," was the prompt response: am his adversary, and choose The degree of authority, control or admin- subject myself to his fascinal

MILITARY RANK FOR U.S. ARMY NURSES

DEMAND TO RE MADE ON BE. HALF OF HEROIC WOMEN WILL BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

REASON FOR THEIR POSITION

Question of Efficiency Enters Largely missioned.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington,-Military rank is to be sked for American army nurses. Ella Phillips Crandall, secretary of the committee of nursing of the council of national defense, goes so far as to say that in future wars women will refuse to serve as nurses unless they are given commissions.

There is a reason, although it may be that the military authorities will deny that it is an adequate one, for the position which the women nurses take In this matter. There have been reports of many cases in which the women have been unable to get certain things done in the hospitals near the front because they did not have the insignia of rank which entitled them to give orders to service men acting supposedly under them.

It is understood that an attempt will be made to get at the demands from the viewpoint of absolute justice in the case, and if it shall be found that efficiency will be best served by granting the nurses' wishes the thing

probably will be done. In 1915 I was in Europe as a correspondent and stayed some time in England before leaving for the French front. I was stopping at a hotel in the English metropolis when 75 Canadian young women army nurses arrived. They were to be distributed to the various Canadian hospital camps in the field. Every one of these women was an army officer to the extent that she held a commission as second lieutenant. This gave her the right within certain restrictions to issue orders to noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of the Canadian service.

Canadian Plan Worked Well. Afterward I was told that this plan worked for the good of the service. Each of these young women was trained in her profession and this meant that in nine cases out of ten at least she would know better what to would the only partially trained man or noncommissioned officer on duty with her. It is known that in some cases soldiers disliked and occasionally even refused to take orders, even had no emblem save that given them by a badge of nursing which they Philippines to the United States, wore, the outward and visible sign of

training. to do body-breaking and heart-breakset at naught.

Anarchy and Americanism. Anarchy under the guise of bolshevaction by congress to avert its dangers

to and I nthe United States. Interpreted. Consequently it is easy that they desire. enough to see that there are what might be called personal political dan- interest in the development and gengers in any attempt by individuals to eral progress of the Philippines have start legislation, unless definite knowl- believed that they properly can be edge is in hand that the thing assailed turned loose to care for themselves is anarchy and not merely a remote within a time much shorter than that resemblance of it.

There are thousands of men in the city of Washington not in congress have been a heart burden of speculation and even of anxiety to men high in public office in this city. They have studied them, and are continuing their study, but thus far study has been car- bers, but no man seemingly is willing ried on largely, so to speak, in the to get up and say openly that the Filcloset, because open acknowledgement iping should not be liberated for a of anarchy as a danger means that such anarchy as there is will profit by the publicity of using it for its own ends.

Rely on Education.

Men in public life, and who have been long years in it, do not think that the United States is in danger of any such overthrowings as have been accomplished in the vexed countries across the water. Scores of reasons have been advanced for the bellef of studious Americans in Washington. where touch with national life is possible, that anarchy is not a sharpheaded spear of danger to this country, but the one real reason for disbelief is to be found in the word education. By this education which is to come in the future is not meant, but the education which here is present.

There are all grades of education, notwithstanding the fact that the word ported by voluntary subscriptions.

usually is used to mean a rather advanced state of knowledge on the part of Individuals. Not every American is a scholar, but the great bulk of Americanism knows its primer, its fifth render, its geography, a bit of history and a considerable part of the book

of common sense. Americanism versus anarchy-and when the case gets into the court of the open street or the forum, the verdict given by a jury of American cittzens of whatever walk in life, is bound to be, it is held here, in favor of Americanism. The Washington students of manifestations here and there which seem to have a touch of red about them have read closely the reports on such cases as that which Into the Matter-Canadian Nurses had Senttle for its scene. Common in the Great War All Were Com- sense coupled, it is true, with a sort of hard-fisted Americanism, won the day in Scattle and did it with much less trouble than was anticipated.

So far as students of things here can determine, American soldiers and American workingmen are against anarchy. In New York a night or two ago a meeting was advertised at which the beautiful doctrines of the anarchical heads of Russia and other places were to be taught. Soldiers and sallors were asked to come. Apparently soldiers and sailors went, because the police found every evidence later on that a whirlwind in khaki and blue had swept through the place and had little of anarchy in its wake.

Filipinos Given Encouragement.

Nearly 100 Philippine commissioners "In behalf of independence for the islands" are just about to leave the United States on their homeward journey. They have been here pleading in behalf of immediate political liberty

for the islands. What is going to happen? The commissioners were treated cordially and courteously, but no definite promise of immediate independence was given them, although they were told that probably it "will come soon." It is unquestionably the intention of the United States "to turn the Philippines loose" as soon as the legislative authorities of this country deem that the thing can be done with safety to the Philippine people, to the United States, and in a way to "the Hiertles

of the world." This is being written with a view to setting forth what seems to be the actual facts in the case, transmitted of what anyone's views may be on the

rights or wrongs of giving liberty to From everything that could be learned about the visit of the commissioners, it would seem to follow that the administration authorities and senators and representatives. irrespective of political faiths, desire to do exactly what is right by the Phildo in certain cases in the hospital than | ippines from the viewpoint of the Filipinos themselves, but there is unquestionably a feeling in administration circles and in the memberships of both parties in congress that it is not the wisest thing in the world at this in emergency cases, from women who particular moment to sever completely the political bonds which tie th

William Howard Taft's Opinion. Once on a time William Howard The women nurses of the United Taft was the American governor gen-States who went abroad to serve their eral of the Philippines. Mr. Taft country did a heroic work. They not called the Filipino our Little Brown only served frequently under fire, but Brother, and he showed the deepest they were compelled time after time sympathy with the struggles of the people of the Philippines to fit theming work, because in war there are selves for independence. From the times when all thoughts of self must be day that the was governor general given over and all limitations of hours through the days of his secretary-ofof work and kinds of work must be warship, when through the bureau of insular affairs he exercised a sort of guardianship over the Philippines, and through his administration as presiism has been treated constantly in the dent of the United States, Mr. Taft press from the viewpoint of possible continued to show deep interest in the wards across the sea. The former president is on record as saying that What congress may do or attempt in forty years the Philippines would to do still is problematical. The sub- be ready in all respects for complete ject is charged with T. N. T., not so liberty. This was said some fourteen much because men in Washington be- or fifteen years ago, and so if Mr. lieve it really is a potential danger. Taft's judgment was right, the Filias because they fear that in getting pinos still have about twenty-five years after what they think is anarchy they to go before it can be deemed safe to may be getting after something which give them the liberation from all is harmless and which has been mis- United States control which it is said

Other men who have taken a deep set by Mr. Taft. Legislation in congress has looked to their complete freedom at a date not far removed, but who take as deep an interest in the it still can be said that in both the signs of anarchy here and there as do great political parties there is a feelthe legislators themselves. It is ing, as expressed in Washington, that known that the sporadic manifesta- the day of the removal of the guarditions of anarchy in the United States anship of the United States should not

be tomorrow. Assured of Liberty Soon. All this is spoken of here with corsiderable freedom in the council chamconsiderable time to come. It is a fact, however, that the commissioners from the Philippines are going back to their home country with assurance

that liberty soon will come, There are in Washington men who have made a study of the Philippine question who are free enough to say today that even the commissioners who have come here from the islands do not want an absolute withdrawal of all United States authority over their island homes. This doubtless means that the members of the Philippine mission desire that the United States shall set the Philippines free politically and yet shall guarantee their safety as a nationality in this

world of nationalities. There are 21 leper institutions in Russia, and nearly all of them are sup-